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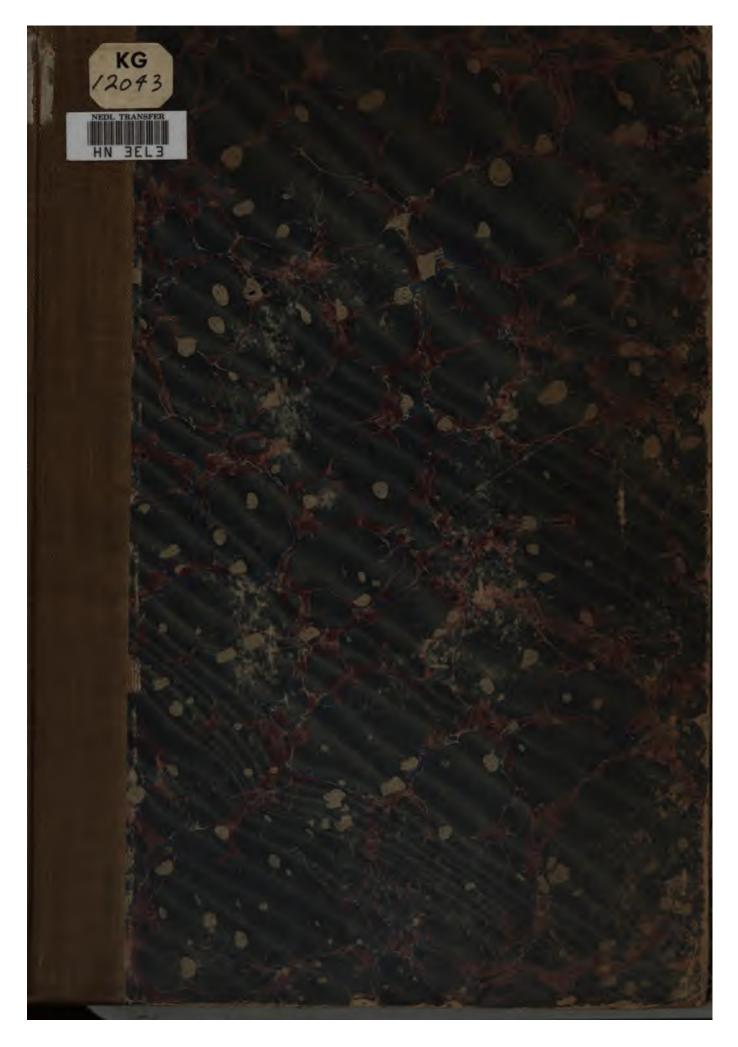
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THE ACTION OF SNAKE VENOM UPON COLD-BLOODED ANIMALS.

By HIDEYO NOGUCHI, M. D.,.

Assistant in Pathology, University of Pennsylvania,

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THE ACTION OF SNAKE VENOM UPON COLD-BLOODED ANIMALS.

By HIDEYO NOGUCHI, M. D.,
Assistant in Pathology, University of Pennsylvania.

Since the writings of Fontana, Weir Mitchell alone seems to have concerned himself with the study of the action of snake venom upon cold-blooded animals. Having studied and described the action of rattlesnake venom upon frogs and upon *Crotalus* itself, it was his intention, as will appear from a paragraph in his earlier paper on venom, to extend his observations to a wider class of animals. Thus he writes:

"It was my intention to examine, in the next place, the effects of the venom upon leeches, fish, eels, and crustacean animals, but for some reasons, which it is needless to relate, I was obliged to postpone these observations until some future occasion."*

The present investigation is the outcome of Dr. Mitchell's interest in this subject, and has been rendered easily possible by the facilities of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and by the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Institution of Washington. I wish to thank Dr. Mitchell for arousing my interest in this subject and for many suggestions as to the manner of its pursuit. I am also under obligations to Prof. C. O. Whitman for placing at my disposal the materials for carrying on the study.

The following orders of animals were tested against venom: Reptilia, Amphibia, Pisces, Insecta, Crustacea, Vermes, Mollusca, Echinodermata.

Several kinds of venom were employed: cobra, water moccasin, and rattlesnake. All had been previously dried, and hence they were dissolved, before injection, in sterile sea water or normal saline solution, according as they were to be introduced into fresh or salt water animals. The mode of injection varied with the animal species employed: in higher forms the peritoneum was selected, in lower forms the body cavities or water vascular system. Some of the vermes gave unsatisfactory results in respect to the dosage because of the strong muscular contraction produced by the needle puncture and the presence of septa throughout the body. It was almost impossible to calculate the exact amount of venom introduced into these animals.

Each experiment was accompanied by at least two control animals maintained under precisely the same external conditions. In every case in which the cause of

^{*}Researches upon the Venom of Rattlesnake, with an Investigation on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs concerned. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, volume XII, Washington, 1861.

death was doubtful the experiment was repeated. In general, it may be stated that the animals used in the experiments stood the necessary handling and captivity without serious drawbacks. But in a few instances the degree of sensitiveness to these procedures was found to be very great. Thus, in the case of several kinds of small fish, e. g., pollack, silver-side, pipe-fish, this sensitiveness was so great that they did not survive beyond 24-hours in captivity. Animals surviving the injections were, as a rule, killed at the end of the experiment and examined for local and general lesions.

The results of the study are given in tabulated form.

In reviewing the tables, one is impressed with the wide degree of susceptibility to snake venom exhibited by cold-blooded animals. On analyzing the effects produced, it becomes quickly evident that cobra venom exerts little if any local action, although it is the most toxic of all venoms employed. Crotalus venom, on the other hand, while exhibiting the least general toxicity, displays the greatest local action. Water moccasin venom occupies an intermediate position in this regard.

The chief local effect produced by rattlesnake and water moccasin venoms is the escape of red blood corpuscles from the vessel; only rarely is macroscopic necrosis of tissue visible. This production of hæmorrhage is, however, not restricted to the site of injection of the venom, but in some animals generalized hæmorrhages also take place. This latter effect was noticed chiefly in fishes, from which the blood may escape in such large quantity from the gills as to color the sea water. In other instances, hæmorrhages into the skin occur, and I have noticed during life, in the dog-fish poisoned by Crotalus venom, the occurrence of intracranial hæmorrhage. Only one species of fish—the puffer—was wholly insusceptible to the locally irritating principles of venom; it succumbed, however, to the general toxic effects of all the venoms.

It would appear as if the chief toxic effects of Crotalus and moccasin venoms are the outcome of their local action, and yet the general toxic constituents which they contain cannot be without marked action in some cases. These venoms may, therefore, cause death either through a destructive local action or through the operation of the neurotoxin upon the central nervous system.

In the case of cobra venom, the toxic action must be ascribed to neurotoxin. There the local effects are almost nil, while the respiratory disturbances are very apparent. The poisoned animals suffer from dyspnæa and from motor paralysis. Among fishes cobra venom causes rapid loss of equilibrium, so that the venomized animal swims with a rotary motion until it becomes too weak to struggle further. Crotalus and moccasin venoms cause a far less degree of disturbance of equilibration, while, on the other hand, their action at the beginning is likely to be irritative; the animal dashes about furiously without exhibiting evidence of a marked loss of balance.

Speaking generally, cobra venom is most toxic and Crotalus venom least toxic for cold-blooded animals. Moreover, this rule applies to the different classes as well as to the various species of animals employed.

In other words, cold-blooded animals are more highly susceptible to the toxic

action of neurotoxin than to that of hæmorrhagin.* Crotalus venom is effective chiefly in those instances in which the local lesions are marked; while in instances in which it acts independently of the local lesions a far larger dose, in keeping with its small proportional content of neurotoxin, is required to produce fatal results.

Snakes and frogs succumb easily to cobra venom, but they are relatively insusceptible to Crotalus and moccasin venoms. They would seem to be entirely resistant to the action of hæmorrhagin. Turtles are more susceptible to all venoms than the foregoing animals, and fishes exceed turtles in this respect. The grasshopper succumbs only to large doses of venom. Among the crustaceans the horseshoe crab is almost insusceptible, and other species of crabs are only moderately susceptible to venom poisoning. The lobster is only moderately resistant.

Excepting the earth-worm, all the worms with which I experimented showed a low degree of susceptibility. While the first will die in toto if injected with venom, the others show at times general effects, but they suffer only partial necrosis, from which they finally recover. After separation of the dead parts the worms seem to have been entirely restored. On the injection of Phascoloscoma with an enormous dose of venom I have seen the muscular contractibility of the injected part disappear for a period of a week or longer, but in the end it was recovered. If necrosis occurred a slough was formed and was finally cast off.

Upon the Echinodermata venoms produce little effect. The sea-urchin succumbed to all the venoms, while starfish and sea-cucumbers were not perceptibly affected.

The general toxicity of venoms upon the adult organism, as compared to their special effects which are produced upon the embryological elements† of the same species, is found to be of considerable interest. The ova or spermatozoa of some vermes and echinodermata are easily dissolved or fragmented by venoms, while the adults of corresponding species are proved to be almost entirely insusceptible to them.

On the other hand, the reverse is possible. Thus, the eggs of the Fundulus—a fish—are comparatively insusceptible to venoms, as they can be fertilized in the sea water containing rather a large amount of venoms and development of the fertilized ova progresses in the normal way, but the adults are found to be highly susceptible to the same kind of venoms.

A close examination as to the relation existing between the general toxicity and the hæmatoxic power‡ of venoms upon cold-blooded animals adds further interesting as well as important facts to the understanding of the nature of the action of snake venom in vivo.

In the following tables the letter d indicates that death followed the experiment.

[•] Flexner and Noguchi. The Constitution of Snake Venom and Snake Sera. Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology, 1903, VIII, 396.

[†] Flexner and Noguchi. On the Plurality of Cytolysms in Snake Venom. Univ. of Penna. Medical Bulletin, 1903, July-August.

Noguchi. The Effects of Venom upon the Blood of Cold-Blooded Animals. Univ. of Penna. Medical Bulletin, 1903, July-August.

THE EFFECTS OF SNAKE VENOM UPON COLD-BLOODED VERTEBRATES.

REPTILIA.

Result.	d 12 hours.	Survived.	Survived.	d 21 hours.	Recovered.	Recovered. d 72 hours.	Recovered.	d 2 hours.	d 40 hours.	d 72 hours.	Recovered. d 3 hours. d 10 hours. d 96 hours.
General and local symptoms.	Unable to crawl or coil after 6 hours; none locally. Au- d 12 hours.	Rendered slightly inactive during first 12 hours; none	Almost no symptoms	Paralytic action. Autopsy: slight local hæmorrhage	O A	HZ	Slightly inactive during first 12 hours, but became quite	Paralytic symptoms. Autopsy: only slight injection of	Parabeta incani. Parabeta strong on local swelling. Autopsy: moderate branch process in paritonnium.	Irritative action. Autopsy: moderate hæmorrhage d 72 hours.	Temporary stupor lasting 12 hours; none locally Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hamorrhage Paralytic action. Autopsy: moderate hamorrhage Irritative action for 30 minutes; animal then became gradually paralytic. Autopsy: moderate hamorrhage.
Mode of injection.	Intraperi-	do	ф	qo	do	do	do	do	ф	ф	90000 90000 90000
Dose.	2 mg	5 mg	5 mg	1 mg	1 mg	5 mg	ı mg	2 mg	g	gm 1	1 mg 5 mg 10 mg
Venom.	Cobra	Moccasin 5 mg	Crotalus 5 mg	Cobra I mg	Moccasin	Crotalus	Cobra I mg	Cobra	Moccasin I mg	Crotalus I mg	Cobra Cobra Moccasin Crotalus
Weight (grams).	011	&	8	8	320	300	550	8	450	88	25.00 1.000 1.000 1.000
Animal.	Cyclophis vernalis (Green snake) No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3. Chelopus guttatus	(Speckled turtle) No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 4. No. 5. Chresenve nirts	(Painted turtle) No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4. Chelydra serpentina	(Snapping furtle) No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

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Rana catesbiana (Bullfrog)	ì	Cohee		r e c	Clight temporary etterory and	Description
	ક	***************************************		toneally.	Sugar temporary scupor; none rocarry	Necovered.
No. 2.	8.	Cobra	5 mg	do	Quickly paralyzed; none locally. Autopsy: no hæmor-	d 3 hrs. 42 mins.
No. 3.	88	Moccasin	10 mg	do	Slight stupor for 2 hours; no local swelling	Recovered.
No. 5.	8.	Crotalus	20 mg	ф	no hæmorrhage. Almost no symptoms	Remained well
No. 6.	%	Crotalus	40 mg	ф	Almost no symptoms; no hæmorrhage in peritoneum and viscera.	over a week. Killed for exam- ination after
						24 hours.
					PISCES.	
Acanthus sp.? (Sculpin)	Š	a do		;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	T and the second	d or minutes
	3		1		Autors, no hamorrhage.	20 mmuce.
No. 2. No. 3.	38,8	Moccasin	2 mg	dodo	Paralytic action. Autopsy: slight hæmorrhage Irritative action; slight hæmorrhage around needle punc-	d 45 minutes. Recovered.
No. 4:	310	Crotalus		do	ture. Strong irritation; hæmorrhagic spots near needle punc-	d 12 hours.
Amphiuma means					ture. Autopsy: strong hæmorrhage.	
(Congo cel) No. 1.	200	Cobra	5 mg	do	Paralytic action; none locally	d 24 hours.
	Q.	Crotalue			Champirates for fret an minutes After 16 hours long	4 48 hours
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	} •				necrosis followed. Autopsy: moderate hæmorrhage in peritoneum, viscera, and the surrounding tissue; mus-	
Anguilla chrisypa					cies around injection site partify necrotised.	
No. 1.	886	Cobra Moccasin	1 mg	do	Paralytic action. Autopsy: slight hæmorrhage	d 10 hours.
No. 3.	370	Crotalus	2 mg	do	Irritative action only. Strong irritation. Autopsy: marked hæmorrhage d 40 hours.	Recovered.

THE EFFECTS OF SNAKE VENOM UPON COLD-BLOODED VERTEBRATES-Continued.

PISCES—Continued.

Animal.	Weight (grams).	Venom.	Dose.	Mode of injection.	General and local symptoms.	Result.
Apeltes quadracus (Stickleback) No. 1.	9	Cobra	0.1 mg.	Intraperi-	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage	d 12 minutes.
No. 2. No. 3.	2.5	Moccasin	0.1 mg 0.1 mg.	do	Irritative action. Autopsy: slight hæmorrhage	d 30 minutes. d 1 hr. 15 mins.
Brevoortia tyrannus (Menhaden) No. 1. No. 2.	9,6	Cobra Moccasin	1 m 8	do	Paralytic action. Autopsy: slight hæmorrhage	d 1 hr. 10 mins. d 2 hrs. 10 mins.
No. 3.	8	Moccasin	5 mg	ф	marked hæmorrhage Irritative action; blood escaped from gills. Autopsy:	d 30 minutes.
No. 4-	38c	Crotalus I mg	1 mg	do	very marked hæmorrhage. Irritative action; ecchymotic spots over body. Astopsy:	d 16 hours.
No. 5.	00	Crotalus 5 mg	5 mg.	do		d 5 hours.
Clupea harengus (Herring) No. 1. No. 2.	450	Cobra	ı mg	do	. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage	d 15 minutes. d 1 hr. 15 mins.
No. 3.	420	Crotalus 1 mg	1 mg	ф	næmorrnage. Irritative action; blood escaped from gills; numerous ecchymotic spots over injected side of body. Autopsy:	d 4 hours.
Cynoscion regalis					very marked hæmorrhage and softening of muscles around needle puncture.	
No. I.	1200	Cobra	1 mg	do	Paralytic action; none locally. Autopsy: slight hæmor-	d 1 hr. 25 mins.
No. 2.	1500	Moccasin	gm 1	ф	Irritative action; convulsions. Autopsy: moderate hæm-	d 3 hours.
No. 3.	0001	Crotalus 2 mg	2 mg	ор	ormage. Irritative action; convulsions. $Autopsy:$ very marked d 5 hours. hamorrhage.	d 5 hours.

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		EFFECT	S OF SNAK	E VENOM.			9
d 2 hrs. 5 mins. d 45 minutes. d 1 hr. 40 mins. d 3 hrs. 15 mins.	d 45 minutes. d 30 minutes. d 5 hours.	d 2 hrs. 20 mins. d 4 hrs. 50 mins. d 6 hrs. 55 mins.	d 40 minutes. d 1 hour. d 4 hours.	d 1 hr. 30 mins. d 16 hours.	d 20 hours.	d 25 minutes. d 20 minutes. d 1 hour.	d 35 minutes. d 30 minutes. d 1 hr. 30 mins.
Paralytic action; none locally. Autopsy: no hamorrhage. Rapid paralysis. Autopsy: slight hamorrhage	Paralytic action. Autopsy: slight hamorrhage	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hamorrhage	Paralytic action, none locally. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage. Irritative action absent. Autopsy: moderate hæmorrhage. Irritative action absent. Autopsy: slight hæmorrhage	Paralytic action; none locally. Autobsy: no hamorrhage. Irritative action; many ecchymotic spots over body and hamorrhage in cranial cavity visible. Autobsy: marked hamorrhage in peritoneum, viscera, and in cranial	cavity. Irritative action; many ecchymotic spots over body; mannorhage visible in cranial cavity. Autopay: very marked hæmorrhage in peritoneum, viscers, cranium.	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage
00 p	0 p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p	do d	do	do	ф.	do	do
7. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.	1 mg	1 mg 1 mg 5 mg	1 mg	2 mg	2 mg	0.1 mg. 0.5 mg. 0.5 mg.	0.1 mg. 0.5 mg. 0.5 mg.
Cobra Cobra Moccasin Crotalus	Cobra Moccasin Crotalus.	Cobra Moccasin Crotalus	Cobra Moccasin Crotalus	Cobra Moccasin	Crotalus	Cobra Moccasin Crotalus	Cobra Moccasin Crotalus
8884	82%	100 110 150	420 450 450	550	20 20	13	₹ 4 4
Fundulus heteroclitus (Minnow) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.	(Tom-cod) (Tom-cod) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.	Morone americana (White perch) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.	Poronotus triacan- thus (Butter-fish) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.	Mustelus canis (Smooth dog-fish) No. 1. No. 2.	No. 3.	Menidia notata (Silverside) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.	(Jumping mullet) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

THE EFFECTS OF SNAKE VENOM UPON COLD-BLOODED VERTEBRATES-Continued.

PISCES-Continued.

Animal.	Weight (grams).	Venom.	Dose.	Mode of injection.	General and local symptoms.	Result.
Opeanus tau (Toad fish)						
No. 1.	<u>8</u> ,	Cobra	2 mg	Intraperi-	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hamorrhage	d 3 hours.
No. 2. No. 3.	32.8 4	Moccasin	2 mg	do.	Irritative action. Autopsy: slight hamorrhage	d 16 hours.
Osmerus mordax (Smelt) No. 1.	×	Cobra	0.5 mg.	op	Paralytic action; none locally. Autobay: no hamor-	d 15 minutes.
No. 2. No. 3.	38	Moccasin	1 mg		rhage. Irritative action. Autopsy: moderate hæmorrhage Irritative action. Autopsy: moderate hæmorrhage	d 20 minutes.
Paralichthys dentatus (Summer flounder) No. 1.	001	Cobra	50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	do	Paralytic action; none locally. Autopsy: slight hæmor-	d2hre. 10 mine.
No. 2.	1200	Moccasin	gar 2	ф	rhage. Irritative action followed by later paralytic effect. As-	d 6 hours.
No. 3. Pseudopleuronectes	8	Crotalus	5 mg	do	topsy: moderate hemorrhage. Irritative action; local swelling. Astopsy: marked hemorrhage.	d 96 hours.
americanus (Flat fish) No. 1.	8	Cobra	ga 1	do	Paralytic action; none locally. Autopsy: no hæmor-	d 12 hours.
No. 2. No. 3.	250	Moccasin	2 2 E E E E 80 90	do	Inage. Irritative action. Assobsy: marked homorrhage Irritative action. Assobsy: marked homorrhage	d 15 hours.
Prionotus strigatus (Red sea-robin) No. 1. No. 2.	400	Cobra	2 2 3 33 30 30 30 30	do	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage	d 4 hours. d 6 hours.
No. 3.	38	Crotalus	5 mg	do	hæmorrhage. Highly irritative action; blood escaped from gills. As- topsy: very marked hæmorrhage.	d to hours.

d 1 hr. 50 mins. d 2 hours. d 6 hours.	d 24 hours. d 40 hours.	Recovered.	d 2 hours. d 2 hrs. 20 mins.	d 10 hours.	d 12 hours. Recovered. d 7 hours. d 24 hours.	d 10 minutes. d 30 minutes. d 35 minutes.	Recovered. d 1 hr. 5 mins. d 24 hours. d 8 hours.	d 4 hours. d 10 hours. d 15 hours.
action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage action. Autopsy: moderate hæmorrhageaction. Autopsy: marked hæmorrhage	ion; none l	puncture. Autopsy marked næmorrnage. Irritative action; local softening after 30 hours. In course of a week it is completely cured. Irritative action. Autopsy: moderate hæmorrhage	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage	rnage. Irritative action, then paralytic. Autopsy: slight hæmor- rhage.	Paralytic action; none locally	action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhageaction. Autopsy: slight hæmorrhageaction. Autopsy: slight hæmorrhage	Inactive for some hours	action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage
Paralytic action. Irritative action. Irritative action.	Paralytic Irritative	puncture. Aud Irritative action; I of a week it is c Irritative action.	Paralytic Irritative	rnage. Irritative rhage.	Paralytic action; Inactive for 24 ho Irritative action. Irritative action.	Paralytic action. Irritative action. Irritative action.	Inactive for some Paralytic action. Irritative action. Irritative action.	Paralytic action. Irritative action. Irritative action,
dodo	dodo	do	do	do	dodo.	do	o o o o o	do
2 mg 5 mg	5 mg 20 mg	10 mg	2 mg	10 mg	5 mg 2 mg 20 mg	0.1 mg. 0.1 mg.	1 4 4 4 E E E E 20 20 20 20	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Cobra Moccasin Crotalus	Cobra Moccasin	Moccasin	Cobra Moccasin	Crotalus	Cobra Cobra Moccasin	Cobra Moccasin Crotalus	Cobra Cobra Moccasin Crotalus	Cobra Moccasin Crotalus
800 750 500	12000	13500	3000	3800	9200 8000 10000 9500	9 10 10	200 210 150	386
Raja sp. (Summer skate) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.	Carcharinus littoralis (Sand shark) No. 1. No. 2.	No. A.	Raja ocellata (Winter skate) No. 1. No. 2.	No. 3.	Raja lævis (Barn-door skate) No. 1. No. 3. No. 3.	Siphostoma fuscum (Pipe-fish) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.	Spheroides maculatus (Puffer) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.	Stenotomus chrysops (Scup) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

THE EFFECTS OF SNAKE VENOM UPON COLD-BLOODED VERTEBRATES-Continued.

PISCES—Continued.

Animal.	Weight (grams).	Venom.	Dose.	Mode of injection.	General and local symptoms.	Result.
Opsanus tau (Toad-fish) No. 1.	500	Cobra	2 mg	Intraperi-	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage	d 3 hours.
No. 2. No. 3.	SS 4	Moccasin	2 2 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	do.	Irritative action. Autopsy: slight hæmorrhage	d 16 hours.
Osmerus mordax (Smelt) No. 1.	25	Cobra	o.5 mg.	· · · · · op	Paralytic action; none locally. Autopsy: no hamor-	d 15 minutes.
No. 2.	30	Moccasin	I mg	do	rnage. Irritative action. Autopsy: moderate hæmorrhage Irritative action. Autopsy: moderate hæmorrhage	d 20 minutes.
Paralichthys dentatus (Summer flounder) No. 1.	001	Cobra	20 ED 00	do	Paralytic action; none locally. Anlopsy: slight hæmor-	d2hrs. 10 mins.
No. 2.	1200	Moccasin	5 mg	do	rhage. Irritative action followed by later paralytic effect. Au-	d 6 hours.
No. 3. Pseudopleuronectes	8	Crotalus	5 mg	do	lritative action; local swelling. Astopsy: marked hæmorrhage.	d 96 hours.
americanus (Flat.fish) No. 1.	200	Cobra	gm 1	do	Paralytic action; none locally. Autopsy: no hæmor-	d 12 hours.
No. 2. No. 3.	250	Moccasin	2 mg	do	rnage. Irritative action. Autopsy: marked hæmorrhage Irritative action. Autopsy: marked hæmorrhage	d 15 hours.
Prionotus strigatus (Red sea-robin) No. 1. No. 2.	400	Cobra	2 2 H H 89 89	do	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage	d 4 hours.
No. 3.	38	Crotalus	5 mg	do	hæmorrhage. Highly irritative action; blood escaped from gills. As- topsy: very marked hæmorrhage.	d 10 hours.

 d 1 hr. 50 mins. d 2 hours. d 6 hours. 	d 24 hours. d 40 hours.	Recovered.	d 2 hours. d 2 hrs. 20 mins.	d to hours.	d 12 hours. Recovered. d 7 hours. d 24 hours.	d 10 minutes. d 30 minutes. d 35 minutes.	Recovered. d 1 hr. 5 mins. d 24 hours. d 8 hours.	d 4 hours. d 10 hours. d 15 hours.
Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hamorrhage	ion; none locally. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage.	puncture. Autopsy: marked hamornage. Irritative action; local softening after 30 hours. In course las a week it is completely cured. Irritative action. Autopsy: moderate hamorrhage	or-	rhage. Irritative action, then paralytic. Autopsy: slight hæmor- rhage.	caction; none locally	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage	Inactive for some hours	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hæmorrhage
do	do Pr	do Ir	do Pr	do	do In Indiana.	do Ir.	do Pr do Pr do	do Ir do
2 mg 5 mg	5 mg	10 mg	2 mg	gm 01	5 mg 20 mg 20 mg	0.1 mg. 0.1 mg.	1 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Cobra Moccasin Crotalus	Cobra Moccasin	Moccasin	Cobra Moccasin	Crotalus	Cobra Cobra Moccasin Crotalus	Cobra Moccasin Crotalus	Cobra Cobra Moccasin Crotalus	Cobra Moccasin Crotalus
800 750 500	12000	13500	3000	2800	9500 9500 9500	9 15 15	200 210 150 180	\$ 54.88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Raja sp. (Summer skate) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.	Carcharinus littoralis (Sand shark) No. 1. No. 2.	No. 3.	Raja ocellata (Winter skate) No. 1. No. 2.	No. 3.	Raja lævis (Barn-door skate) No. 1. No. 3. No. 3.	Siphostoma fuscum (Pipe-fish) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.	Spheroides maculatus (Puffer) No. 1. No. 3. No. 4.	Stenotomus chrysops (Scup) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

THE EFFECTS OF SNAKE VENOM UPON COLD-BLOODED VERTEBRATES-Continued.

PISCES—Continued.

Result.		d 56 minutes.	d 6 hours.	d 1 hour.	d 5 hours.	d 24 hours.		d 3 hours.	d 7 hours.		d 2 hours.	a 4‡ nours.	d 12 hours.
General and local symptoms.	•	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hamorrhage d 56 minutes.	Irritative action; marked hamorrhage from the gills.	Amerysy. very matter useful range. Hamorrhage from gills lasting to the death. Autopsy: ansemic condition of the internal organs; local homor-	rhage very marked. Hæmorrhage from gills. Autopsy: marked anæmia of ell organis: hæmorrhage into næritones keuitu	Ξ	0	Paralytic action. Autopsy: no hamorrhage Irritative action; local necrosis after 10 hours. Autopsy:	moderate hæmorrhage. Irritative action, later paralytic. Autopsy: slig		Paralytic action. Autopsy: slight hamorrhage	extensive local necrosis.	Irritative action. Autopsy: marked homorrhage and extensive local necrosis.
Mode of injection.		Intraperi- toneally.	do	ф	ф	do	-	do.	ф		do		do
Dose.		1 mg	ı mg	5 mg	ı mg	5 mg		1 mg			2 mg		2 mg
Venom.		Cobra I mg Intraperi-	Moccasin I mg	Moccasin	Crotalus	Crotalus 5 mg		Cobra	Crotalus		Cobra	MOCCABIII	Crotalus
Weight (grams).		20	50	45	6	20		200 250	8i		88		280
Animal.	Tautogolabrus adspersus (Cunner)	No. I.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4	No. 5.	Tautoga onitis (Tautog)	No. 1.	No. 3.	Centropristes striatus (Sea bass)	No. 1.	7.00	No. 3.

THE EFFECTS OF SNAKE VENOM UPON INVERTEBRATES.

INSECTA.

Animal.	Weight (grams).	eight Venom. Dose.	Dose.	Mode of injection.	General and local symptoms.	Result.
cridium americanus (Grasshopper)						od minutes
NO. 1.	4	Copra	gm 1	tones llv	Cobra 1 mg Intraper. Faralytic action	a 30 minutes.
No. 2.	3.5	Moccasin 1 mg	1 mg		do After 10 hours unable to jump, still later unable to hold d 16 hours.	d 16 hours.
No. 3.	3.8	3.8 Crotalus I mg	I mg		Irritative action at first, then became gradually weaker	d 24 hours.

CRUSTACEA.

Carcinus granulatus (Green crab) No. 1.	30	Cobra	ı mg	Intracrusta-	Cobra 1 mg Intracrusta- Paralytic action	d 35 minutes.
No. 2. No. 3. Eupagurus pollicaris	35	Moccasin 1 mg	ı mg	do	Irritative action, later paralytic	d 1 hr. 35 mins. d 3 hrs. 15 mins.
(Large hermit crab) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 3.	25	Cobra I mg Moccasin 2 mg Crotalus 2 mg	2 2 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E		do Paralytic action	d 15 minutes. d 3 hours. d 2 hrs. 45 mins.
Lobster) No. 1. No. 3. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.	300 300 300 300 300	Cobra 2 mg Cobra 5 mg Moccasin 10 mg Moccasin 5 mg Cortalus 10 mg	2 mg 5 mg 10 mg 5 mg		Paralytic action	d 2 hours. d 15 minutes. d 15 minutes. d 2 hrs. 50 mins. d 35 minutes.
Libinia conaliculata (Spider crab) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.	35	Cobra 2 mg Moccasin 2 mg Crotalus 2 mg	2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		do Paralytic action d 10 minutes d 25 minutes. do Paralytic action. slight irritation for first few minutes d 2 hrs. 10 mins.	d to minutes. d 35 minutes. d 2 hrs. 10 mins.

THE EFFECTS OF SNAKE VENOM UPON INVERTEBRATES—Continued. CRUSTACEA—Conlinued.

Animal.	Weight (grams).	Venom.	Dose.	Mode of injection.	General and local symptoms.	Result.
Limulus polyphemus (Horseshoe grab) No. 1.	700	Cobra	g	Intracrusta-	Cobra I mg Intracrusta- Slightly stupid for first hour, but quickly recovered Recovered.	Recovered.
No. 2.	850	Cobra 10 mg	gm 01	do	Slightly stupid for some hours, but after 12 hours quite	Recovered.
No. 3.		Cobra Moccasin		do.	Paralytic action	d 6 hours. Survived.
N.O.O. N.O. 65.7	1000 1100	Moccasin Crotalus	S mg IO mg	00 00 00	1 emporary irritation. Temporary irritation, then paralytic action	Survived. d 40 hours. d 16 hours.
Platyonichus ocellata (Lady crab)		1		ή.	Down lucic action	
X No. 9 So. 9	34%	Moccasin Crotalus	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	တို့ ဝို	Irritative action, then paralytic action Highly irritative action	d 2 hrs. 18 mins. d 6 hrs. 30 mins.
					VERMES.	
Lumbricus terrestris (Earth worm) No. 1.	01	Cobra	*5 mg	Body cavity	Cobra *5 mg Body cavity Needle puncture caused very strong muscular contraction of whole body, and fluid escaped from hole as soon as needle was drawn off. Exact amount of venom which remained in body is not to be calculated out. It pro-	Survived.

	Survived.				d 12 hours.						d 20 hours.		d 18 hours.			
		of whole body, and fluid escaped from hole as soon as needle was drawn off. Exact amount of venom which	remained in body is not to be calculated out. It produced slight inactivity of the worm for 1 hour, but	afterwards showed no further symptoms; 3 hours later animal is again active.	do Strong contraction of body offered same difficulty to in- d 12 hours.	troduce the venom solution in satisfactory manner, but	the greater part of fluid remained in body cavity. The	muscular contractibility became gradually weaker, and	after 12 hours it completely disappeared. During this	time necrosis of injected part developed.	do Reflex action disappeared after 20 hours. Edema and d 20 hours.	necrosis of injected part.	do Reflex action disappeared after 18 hours. Edema and d 18 hours.	necrosis of injected part.	†(In 0.2 c. c.)	
	Body cavity														*(In 0.5 c. c.)	
	*5 mg				120 mg.						t20 mg.		t20 mg.		• (In o	
	Cobra				1.5 Cobra t20 mg.						Moccasin †20 mg.		Crotalus †20 mg.			
	01				11.5	1		•	,		6		9.5			
nbricus terrestris	(Earth worm) No. 1.				No. 2.			-			No. 3.		No. 4			

Necrosis of in- jected part, and cedema of whole body.	Necrosis of injected part, and edema of whole body. Recovery did	not take place even after 2 weeks. Idem.	Both pieces quite active	for many days	
₹	hand, the rest of body suffered no inconvenience although it had an enormous ædema along whole length. Edema disappeared after two weeks. Similar effects to those caused by cobra venom, except ædema was stronger and persisted over two weeks.	do Instead of producing general ædema it caused numerous small vesicles over whole body, otherwise quite similar effects of above named venoms.	Separated into two ends from injection site, otherwise no effects.	Do.	MOLLIFSCA
do.	ф	do	ф	do	
fio mg.	tio mg.	fio mg.	tio mg.	†20 mg. †20 mg.	-
Cobra to mg.	Moccasin to mg.	Crotalus †10 mg.	Cobra tio mg.	Moccasin †20 mg. Crotalus †20 mg.	
	8.5	Ŋ	12	13	
Phaseoloscoma gouldii No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3. Nereis virens	(Clam worm) No. 1.	No. 2. No. 3.	

d 1 hr. 12 mins	d 13 hours.
170 Cobra 10 mg Intravascu- Paralytic action	do do Irritative action, then paralytic action do d
Intravascu-	do
gm 01	10 mg
Cobra	Moccasin 10 mg Crotalus 10 mg
170	150
Loligo pealii No. 1.	No. 3.

† (In 0.2 c. c.)

THE EFFECTS OF SNAKE VENOM UPON INVERTEBRATES-Continued.

ECHINODERMATA.

Result.	Survived.	d 20 hours.	d 25 hours.	d 48 hours.	
General and local symptoms.	Cobra 10 mg Arm Slight stupefaction lasting 1 hour	5 mg Body cavity Movement of pedicules gradually ceased. Spines not d 20 hours.	Similar effects as cobra venom, but spines came off easily d 25 hours.	Š	do No effects. No symptoms developed within 4 weeks. do Do. Do.
Mode of injection.	Armdodo	Body cavity	ф	do	
Dose.	10 mg 10 mg 10 mg	5 mg	5 mg	5 mg	20 mg 20 mg 20 mg
Venom.	Cobra 10 mg Moccasin 10 mg Crotalus 10 mg	Cobra.	Moccasin 5 mg	Crotalus 5 mg	Cobra 20 mg Moccasin 20 mg Crotalus 20 mg
Weight (grams).	30 25 32	30	56	31	335
Animal.	Asterias vulgaris (Star-fish) (No. 1. No. 2. Arbacia punctulata	(Furple sea-urchill) No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3. Pentacta frondosa	(Northern sea- cucumber) No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.









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